

COZAR FORCES FOES BACK ON ENTIRE FRONT

Petrograd Reports Great
Triumph Over Austrians
in Carpathian Battle.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO SHELL OSSOWIEC

SUMMARY OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Bad weather is still interfering with the bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles. The Turks are reported to be concentrating large bodies of troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula in an effort to check the advance of the Anglo-French fleet.

The Russian General Staff reports a great victory over the Austrians in the Carpathians. The pursuit of the Germans in northern Poland continues. The Germans are bombarding the city of Osoviec.

The French War Office reports that the famous Prussian Guards have been broken down and that the Germans are advancing in Champagne. Further allied advances in that region are announced.

The German General Staff asserts that French attacks in Champagne have broken down and that the Germans are advancing in Champagne. All Russian attacks in northern Poland have failed, it is announced.

AUSTRIANS SUFFER A SEVERE DEFEAT

Many Units Annihilated, Says Petrograd Report.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Petrograd, March 2.—Official statements issued by the General Staff continue to be reports of victories for the Russian troops in the eastern theatre of war. In northern Poland, Galicia and Bukovina the Russians are holding back the Germans, who appear to be staking all upon desperate charges in mass formation, unaided by machine guns and rifle fire.

There are indications that the Germans in the north are moving back on their right and left flanks and endeavoring to hold the centre with a wedge-shaped battle line. The night statement is as follows:

"Between the Niemen and the Vistula our troops yesterday continued the offensive.

"Northwest of Grodno our troops are making successful progress. The enemy is offering a stubborn resistance and has fallen back beyond the line formed by the villages of Manhowce, Ratzev and Rakowice.

"The enemy is continuing the bombardment of Ossowiec with shells of very large calibre.

"Between the Pissa and Rosoga rivers our troops are developing an offensive, approaching the Myszynek and Kohna road.

"In the Przasnys district the enemy, after a day's retreat, is retreating precipitantly on Janów and Międzyrzec.

"Our troops are also conducting a successful offensive in the sector nearest to the village of Kozłowo. The delay in the south of the Vistula there is no cause for concern.

"In the Carpathians, the Austrians, bringing large quantities of artillery up on Sunday, delivered a vigorous attack in a forty mile front between the Onyia and San rivers, but without result. The day before dense columns of Austrian infantry concentrated within rifle range of our positions and their first attacks were directed at night and at dawn Sunday in the district of Tworzyca, where, however, the Austrians suffered enormous losses.

"In the Rabbia and Radzecz district, an extraordinarily stubborn and furious battle raged all day Sunday. The enemy's desperate attacks often ended in failure, and his losses were extremely heavy.

"All the slopes of the mountains, as well as the ravines, were strewn with Austrian dead. Many of the enemy's units were annihilated to the last man.

"In the region north of Stokholmsk right the enemy delivered six attacks in massed formation, but his troops were dispersed on every occasion by our rifle and machine gun fire. After having repulsed the sixth attack, our infantry charged with bayonets fixed to rifles and overthrew the Austrians, who disappeared from our positions. The total number of prisoners taken by us in the last five days is about 1,000.

"In a fresh attack on Hill 952, near Kozłowo, the enemy, who had invaded eastern Galicia, was repulsed. Checked on all the main lines, the enemy's attack on Stokholmsk, the enemy suffered a considerable defeat, after which he fell back near Stokholmsk. We captured seventeen officers, 1,250 men and four machine guns."

KAISER HALTED IN EAST.

Russian Offensive Is Effective, French Say in Review.

Paris, March 2.—Continued advances by the Russians are indicated in a review of recent operations in the eastern theatre of war given out here today. The statement is as follows:

"The situation in Russia: The German offensive movement in the direction of the Narew River appears to have been definitely checked. On the left bank of this stream the German forces hold a strong position. From Pilsa, twenty kilometers (twelve miles) west of Opatów, to Sereje, southeast of Simo, the line of the Niemen to the north of Opatów, to Lublin, in the upper valley of the Boho.

"In the vicinity of this last mentioned point, on the southern boundary of the front of the Austrians, there have been during the last few days several violent engagements which have resulted in the capture of the Russians. The attacks were repulsed by the Russian troops, who in the region of Jedwabno, to the northeast of Lublin, have not resulted in a decisive result.

"The Russian offensive in the direction of the Narew River appears to have been definitely checked. On the left bank of this stream the German forces hold a strong position. From Pilsa, twenty kilometers (twelve miles) west of Opatów, to Sereje, southeast of Simo, the line of the Niemen to the north of Opatów, to Lublin, in the upper valley of the Boho.

"In the vicinity of this last mentioned point, on the southern boundary of the front of the Austrians, there have been during the last few days several violent engagements which have resulted in the capture of the Russians. The attacks were repulsed by the Russian troops, who in the region of Jedwabno, to the northeast of Lublin, have not resulted in a decisive result.

MAP SHOWING DEFENCES OF STRAIT



The most important point of the passage of the Dardanelles is about midway in the course of the famous strait from the sea of Marmora to the north to the Egean on the south. Here the rugged banks narrow down from four miles to about a mile and a quarter, and the waters in their rush from the Black Sea to the south attain their mightiest current. At this point the Turks have built the most formidable sea defenses of their capital, Constantinople.

The two great forts almost facing each other across the channel are Chanak or Sultane, on the Asiatic shore, and Kilit-Bahr, on the European shore. There have been forts at these positions almost from the time that Turkey first attempted to defend her capital city, but their strength or their armament have always been a problem. That in the past they represented the highest degree of Turkish skill and military strategy has generally been accepted, but their armament has been kept a profound secret and even the few travellers who have stopped at the little town of Chanak have never been able to gather so much as a hint of either the force or the guns that are in the fortress crowning the hilltop.

Both forts have been materially strengthened under the regime of Enver Pasha by the skill of German engineers and by the addition of batteries of heavy guns from the Krupp factories since the beginning of the present war.

But apart from the opposition offered by the guns of these two forts there is the peculiar advantage offered by the course of the Dardanelles at this point. A fleet that approached these forts would be exposed to fire on every side. From the European shore it would be subject to the fire of new Krupp guns at the forts crowning the hilltops of Chanak and Kilit-Bahr. On the Asiatic shore it would be under an equally galling fire from the batteries at Port Medjidie, Keose Kalesi, Redoute and Suez-Kalesi.

From the hills directly in front there would be poured out a deadly fire from the batteries at the fortified positions of Kilit-Bahr and Kilit-Bahr. This last fortress, according to the strategic plan, is further strengthened by the fire of the Turkish squadron in the Bay of Abydos.

With such an array of defenses the "narrow" of the Dardanelles presents one of the most serious problems of modern naval warfare.

The naval station at Gallipoli is strongly defended, while on the north of the strait there are the British fortifications which have been built against a land attack from the south and at the same time as an additional defence from a sea attack.

They cannot cope with the great ordnance on the warships with their present equipment, their largest cannon being 9.2 inch guns.

News agency despatches from Athens say that the bombardment of the Turkish defenses has not been stopped by the weather, information having been received from there that the fleet entered the strait yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and began its daily cannonading, with continued success. Forts Kilit Bahr and Sultaneh, the latter near the modern city of Dardanelles, on the right shore of the strait, about twelve miles in, having been compelled to cease their fire.

The Athens advice also say that a Russian Admiral, delegated to attend a council of Admirals of the Allied Powers, has called for the combined fleet in the strait, having made the trip in disguise by way of Dedaghat, a seaport of European Turkey, and terminus of the railway line from Adrianople and Salonika, the latter near the modern city of Dardanelles, on the right shore of the strait, about twelve miles in, having been compelled to cease their fire.

The British fleet, says the Great Britain is minimizing her losses by the submarine blockade. About ten merchant ships, it adds, were sunk in the first week in addition to those officially admitted by Great Britain.

If the weather does not clear up tomorrow it is believed that the combined Anglo-French squadron will proceed to the attack again in order to give the Turks no further time to strengthen their defenses or to bring up more reinforcements.

The fact that the German battle cruiser Goeben has been stripped of her 11 inch guns, which have been placed in the strait, is accepted as proof that the Turks are much alarmed over the progress of the fleet and realize that they cannot cope with the great ordnance on the warships with their present equipment, their largest cannon being 9.2 inch guns.

News agency despatches from Athens say that the bombardment of the Turkish defenses has not been stopped by the weather, information having been received from there that the fleet entered the strait yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and began its daily cannonading, with continued success. Forts Kilit Bahr and Sultaneh, the latter near the modern city of Dardanelles, on the right shore of the strait, about twelve miles in, having been compelled to cease their fire.

The Athens advice also say that a Russian Admiral, delegated to attend a council of Admirals of the Allied Powers, has called for the combined fleet in the strait, having made the trip in disguise by way of Dedaghat, a seaport of European Turkey, and terminus of the railway line from Adrianople and Salonika, the latter near the modern city of Dardanelles, on the right shore of the strait, about twelve miles in, having been compelled to cease their fire.

The British fleet, says the Great Britain is minimizing her losses by the submarine blockade. About ten merchant ships, it adds, were sunk in the first week in addition to those officially admitted by Great Britain.

If the weather does not clear up tomorrow it is believed that the combined Anglo-French squadron will proceed to the attack again in order to give the Turks no further time to strengthen their defenses or to bring up more reinforcements.

The fact that the German battle cruiser Goeben has been stripped of her 11 inch guns, which have been placed in the strait, is accepted as proof that the Turks are much alarmed over the progress of the fleet and realize that they cannot cope with the great ordnance on the warships with their present equipment, their largest cannon being 9.2 inch guns.

News agency despatches from Athens say that the bombardment of the Turkish defenses has not been stopped by the weather, information having been received from there that the fleet entered the strait yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and began its daily cannonading, with continued success. Forts Kilit Bahr and Sultaneh, the latter near the modern city of Dardanelles, on the right shore of the strait, about twelve miles in, having been compelled to cease their fire.

The Athens advice also say that a Russian Admiral, delegated to attend a council of Admirals of the Allied Powers, has called for the combined fleet in the strait, having made the trip in disguise by way of Dedaghat, a seaport of European Turkey, and terminus of the railway line from Adrianople and Salonika, the latter near the modern city of Dardanelles, on the right shore of the strait, about twelve miles in, having been compelled to cease their fire.

GERMANS CAPTURE ARGONNE TRENCHES

French Lose Heavily in Attack in Vosges, Says Berlin Report.

RUSSIAN DRIVES FAIL

Invaders Lose Ground

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 2.—French military critics ask no better proof of the belief that the Germans are becoming seriously alarmed about the situation in Champagne than is found in the announcement by the French War Office today that the Prussian Guard—throughout the war both the butwart and the battering ram of German operations—has been sent to that hard fought field to try to check the allied offensive which has been sweeping forward victoriously for more than a week.

But despite the arrival of this formidable body of troops the French infantry continues to press on. The afternoon communiqué told of material advances in the Champagne district and the evening statement supplemented the story with details of a series of successful attacks, one of which carried the French soldiers down and beyond the summit of the slope which they captured on Sunday.

The fighting in the sector of Rheims today was especially fierce. Following material progress this morning the French organized their positions and easily repelled a German counter attack which was launched at nightfall. Further to the east, between Souain and Beaufort, the same situation resulted.

The night communiqué also told of a violent attack on the Argonne, where, in the region of Pont-a-Mousson, the French pushed their lines forward, rolled back a German onslaught and took a large number of prisoners. The night statement says:

From the sea to the Aisne there has been artillery combats, many of which were of a violent character. We gained advantages in this fighting.

On the entire front of the sector of Rheims, chiefly at the Argonne, the fighting continued with great intensity. The enemy delivered this morning a series of attacks, which were easily repulsed.

Between Souain and Beaufort our progress has been continued at several points. We have gained a foothold in the woods organized by the enemy, and we have reached the crest beyond the crest, the summit of which we had reached in the course of the last few days. A strong counter-attack (the third) has been repulsed.

In the Argonne—in the region of Vauquois—all the ground gained by the French in the last few days. We made prisoners of 100 Germans near Pont-a-Mousson. A night attack delivered by the Germans in the Le Pretre wood failed.

The progress of the Prussian Guard was related in the afternoon communiqué, which also contained the gratifying announcement that the Kaiser's army corps had been ordered in their mission and that the French had inflicted great losses upon them in an engagement fought on Sunday night in the region of Vauquois and in the Vosges at La Chapelle.

Other points at which the Allies gained the advantage are at St. Etienne, south of Ypres, in the Baginelle-Marie sector, and in the region of Vauquois and in the Vosges at La Chapelle.

The afternoon communiqué follows: "The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

FRENCH UNCHECKED BY PRUSSIAN GUARD

Critics See German Alarm in Sending of Crack Troops to Champagne District.

BRITAIN FIRM IN PURPOSE TO ISOLATE FOES

Continued from First Page.

make the suggested declaration concerning the non-employment of drifting mines and the construction of anchored mines, and further agrees with the suggestion to attach a countermark to any mine which may be laid. On the other hand it appears to Germany not to be practicable for the belligerent Powers fully to renounce the employment of anchored mines for offensive purposes.

"Second—Submarines would employ force against merchant vessels of whatever flag only in so far as it is required for the purpose of carrying out the right to hold up and search. If the hostilities of a ship or the presence of contraband were proved, the submarines would proceed according to the general international rule."

"Third—As the American note provides for the above mentioned restriction in the employment of submarines, it follows that anchored mines should be restricted to the use of neutral flags and other neutral signs. In this connection it is obvious that hostile vessels should not be armed and should refrain from offering violent resistance, since such conduct, which is opposed to international law, would be impossible for submarines to proceed in accordance with international law."

"Fourth—The regulation of the legitimate importation of food supplies to Germany, as suggested by the American Government, appears in general to be acceptable. The regulation as to foodstuffs, however, he restricted to importation by sea, but, on the other hand, it would also include indirect importation by neutral ports."

"Germany would, therefore, be prepared to make declarations such as are provided for in the American note, so that the employment of the contraband list is not restricted to the neutral ports would be guaranteed to be exclusively for the peaceful civil population."

"In this connection Germany must, however, emphasize that the importance also of other raw materials for peaceful economic purposes, and including foodstuffs, should be considered. For this purpose the hostile Governments would have to allow free passage to Germany of raw materials mentioned in the free list of the London Declaration and to treat in the same manner as foodstuffs those materials contained in the list of conditional contraband."

"The German Government hopes that the understanding suggested by the American Government will, regard be realized and that the neutral shipping and peaceful neutral commerce will not have to suffer from the effects of the naval war."

"Such effects, moreover, would be substantially diminished if, as already pointed out in our note of February 16, 1915, and as we have already pointed out, the importation of war material from neutral to belligerent states on ships of whatever flag."

The American note, a definite attitude must of course be maintained until the German Government, on the basis of further communication from the American Government, is in a position to make what obligations the British Government, on its side, is prepared to assume."

Germany is eager to comply with all the suggestions made by the American Government in its note protesting against the "submarine blockade." This was admitted today by a high official of the German Government who said that the Berlin authorities had been greatly impressed by the spirit of absolute fairness with which the United States Government approached the problem of the "submarine blockade." This was admitted today by a high official of the German Government who said that the Berlin authorities had been greatly impressed by the spirit of absolute fairness with which the United States Government approached the problem of the "submarine blockade."

"We are sure," said this official, "that the American Government is anxious to find a solution which will be acceptable to both sides. The reservation of the German reply regarding the offensive use of anchored mines is justified by the Hague convention, which expressly prohibits the use of such mines. It will be noted, however, that the German note merely says it cannot renounce completely the use of such mines."

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

BRITAIN FIRM IN PURPOSE TO ISOLATE FOES

Continued from First Page.

make the suggested declaration concerning the non-employment of drifting mines and the construction of anchored mines, and further agrees with the suggestion to attach a countermark to any mine which may be laid. On the other hand it appears to Germany not to be practicable for the belligerent Powers fully to renounce the employment of anchored mines for offensive purposes.

"Second—Submarines would employ force against merchant vessels of whatever flag only in so far as it is required for the purpose of carrying out the right to hold up and search. If the hostilities of a ship or the presence of contraband were proved, the submarines would proceed according to the general international rule."

"Third—As the American note provides for the above mentioned restriction in the employment of submarines, it follows that anchored mines should be restricted to the use of neutral flags and other neutral signs. In this connection it is obvious that hostile vessels should not be armed and should refrain from offering violent resistance, since such conduct, which is opposed to international law, would be impossible for submarines to proceed in accordance with international law."

"Fourth—The regulation of the legitimate importation of food supplies to Germany, as suggested by the American Government, appears in general to be acceptable. The regulation as to foodstuffs, however, he restricted to importation by sea, but, on the other hand, it would also include indirect importation by neutral ports."

"Germany would, therefore, be prepared to make declarations such as are provided for in the American note, so that the employment of the contraband list is not restricted to the neutral ports would be guaranteed to be exclusively for the peaceful civil population."

"In this connection Germany must, however, emphasize that the importance also of other raw materials for peaceful economic purposes, and including foodstuffs, should be considered. For this purpose the hostile Governments would have to allow free passage to Germany of raw materials mentioned in the free list of the London Declaration and to treat in the same manner as foodstuffs those materials contained in the list of conditional contraband."

"The German Government hopes that the understanding suggested by the American Government will, regard be realized and that the neutral shipping and peaceful neutral commerce will not have to suffer from the effects of the naval war."

"Such effects, moreover, would be substantially diminished if, as already pointed out in our note of February 16, 1915, and as we have already pointed out, the importation of war material from neutral to belligerent states on ships of whatever flag."

The American note, a definite attitude must of course be maintained until the German Government, on the basis of further communication from the American Government, is in a position to make what obligations the British Government, on its side, is prepared to assume."

Germany is eager to comply with all the suggestions made by the American Government in its note protesting against the "submarine blockade." This was admitted today by a high official of the German Government who said that the Berlin authorities had been greatly impressed by the spirit of absolute fairness with which the United States Government approached the problem of the "submarine blockade."

"We are sure," said this official, "that the American Government is anxious to find a solution which will be acceptable to both sides. The reservation of the German reply regarding the offensive use of anchored mines is justified by the Hague convention, which expressly prohibits the use of such mines. It will be noted, however, that the German note merely says it cannot renounce completely the use of such mines."

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.

The day was fairly quiet. The enemy attacked only to the south-east of St. Etienne, south of Ypres. He was repulsed. British forces in Champagne, Belgium, were again bombed, about fifty shells falling in the town."

The course of the storm our progress continued between Perthes and Beaufort during the whole day, notably to the northwest of Perthes. To the north of Perthes, the French continued to advance, pushing the line to the north of Beaufort, where we held the chief positions parallel to our attacking line. It is confirmed that the enemy's attacks on our forces during Sunday night sustained very heavy losses.